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and third quills have a white line extending along their outer edge; secondaries are rather lighter, and have a light brown margin,—on their upper surface they are reddish brown; tertiary feathers and wing coverts reddish brown, with a light margin, and on their outer edge an elongated black spot; tail consists of fourteen feathers, the two central of which are dark brown; the four lateral feathers are black near their extremity and white at tip; and the six lateral have the black, but are light brown at tip; tarsus and feet light red.

Habitation.—Cross Timbers.

Observations.—This specimen somewhat resembles the E. Carolinensis, but on examination proves to be totally different. I procured it in the cross timbers on the North Fork of the Canadian, on the 6th of September, 1850, whilst attached to the Creek boundary survey as surgeon and naturalist, under the command of Lieut. J. C. Woodruff, Topographical Engineers, U. S. Army. I saw several of them feeding on the ground, and was immediately struck with their size, being so much smaller than our common dove. I was unable, however, to procure but one specimen, and this on dissection proved to be a male.

The Committee on Mr. Lea's communication entitled, "Description of a fossil Saurian of the New Red Sandstone of Pennsylvania, &c.;" and "On some new fossil Molluscs from the Carboniferous Slates of the Wilkesbarre Coal Formation," reported in favor of publication in the Journal.

The Report of the Corresponding Secretary, for February, March and April, was read and adopted.

Dr. Rand offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That Members of the State Medical Society, now in session in Philadelphia, be invited to visit the Museum of the Academy on the afternoons of this week, between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock.

On leave granted Mr. Lea made a few observations on a cast of the impressions of Sauropus primævus *Lea,* found in the Red Sandstone of Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

ELECTION.

Mr. Edward S. Buckley, and Mr. Thomas F. Seal, of Philadelphia, were elected *Members* of the Academy.

June 1st.

Vice-President Bridges in the Chair.

A letter was read from the Librarian of the British Museum, dated London, 1st May, 1852, acknowledging the receipt of late numbers of the Proceedings.

Also one from Prof. A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey, dated Washington, April 6th, 1852, accompanying the donation of Charts announced this evening.

Also from the Rev. M. A. Curtis, dated Society Hill, (S. C.) May 24th, 1852, accompanying the donation of plants from Syria, Egypt, &c., announced this evening.

Mr. Lea read a paper entitled, "Description of a new species of Eschara, from the Eocene of Alabama," which being intended for publication in the Proceedings, was referred to Dr. Rand, Mr. Charles E. Smith and Dr. Ruschenberger.

Dr. Woodhouse presented a paper, intended for publication, describing a new species of Sciurus; which was referred to a Committee consisting of Dr. Watson, Dr. Leidy and Major LeConte.

Mr. Lea called attention to the stone slab containing supposed imprints of human feet, deposited by him this evening. This slab is from the limestone formation immediately underlying the coal near Alton, Illinois. The impressions have evidently been sculptured, and bear the marks of some blunt instrument with which they have been executed. Mr. Lea observed that these are not the first instances of this kind, which have been noticed, and referred to a description of a similar slab published in Silliman's Journal several years since.

Dr. Owen stated that the slab of limestone alluded to by Mr. Lea as found on the Mississippi near St. Louis, is the same which is now preserved in his (Dr. Owen's) collection, and the one on which two articles have appeared in Silliman's Journal; one by Mr. Schoolcraft and one by himself. At the conclusion of this latter article, entitled "Human footprints in solid limestone," it was given as his opinion that these feetmarks were carved on the rock by the aborigines.

Since that article appeared, Dr. Owen had obtained the most satisfactory corroboration of this inference in two large slabs of magnesian limestone, of lower Silurian date, obtained at Moccasin-track Prairie, in Missouri, which slabs contained a great many carvings of human feet, as well as those of animals, and rude imitations of the human figure, something like figures made in gingerbread. The footmarks bear indubitable tool marks, and some are deficient in the true number of toes, while, in others, the foot is distorted, with the little toe standing out almost at right angles.

These specimens, as well as that of Mr. Lea, show clearly that the aborigines of Missouri had the same propensity for carving the imprint of feet, as the Southern and Western aborigines of this continent had for representing the hand on the walls of the ancient edifices, and in other situations.

Any one acquainted with Indians knows that there is no subject which they study more closely than all kinds of tracks: in fact their life, their maintenance and the whole security of the savage depends on an intimate and cunning knowledge of podology.

Dr. Owen intends giving, at some future time, a more detailed description of these slabs of magnesian limestone from Moccasin-track Prairie, which are, probably, the most interesting specimens of the kind ever yet discovered.

Mr. Lea exhibited specimens of shells from the drift on the line of the Columbia Railroad, about three miles from Philadelphia. These are the first organic remains of this kind found in this vicinity. Mr. Lea believed them to have been unquestionably derived from the formation No. 2 of the Pennsylvania Survey. Although much mutilated, they can be classified.

Dr. Leidy called attention to a fossil tooth of Tapir presented by Dr. Hays. This is the only portion of the animal known. He proposed for it the name of *Tapirus Haysii.*